



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aahstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig meeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1812. [NO. 23.]

## PUBLICATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor deeming it expedient for the preservation of public peace and tranquillity, and for the eventual protection of the town of Sourabaya, that the Corps of Burghers should be established at that place on the same footing as now exists at Batavia and Samarang, it is hereby ordered, that all the European Inhabitants and their descendants between the ages of 17 and 50 years, who are residing in the town of Sourabaya and its environs, shall, within ten days from the 1st of August next, enroll their names at the office of the Magistrate, for the purpose of being formed into a Corps of Burghers as hereafter specified.

The Members and Officers of the Courts of Justice and Magistracy are exempted from serving in this corps, their duties being necessary for the preservation of good order on occasions, where the actual service of the Burghers would be required.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the Burgher Corps above-mentioned, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

Commandant .... Mr. Bouborg,  
Captains ..... { Janssen,  
                                    { von Winkelman,  
                                    { Bohl,  
                                    { von Zeil,  
Lieutenants ..... { F. R. Meyer,  
                                    { P. A. Lisnet,  
Second Lieutenants { Mr. W. Morya,  
                                    { J. De Lanoy.

Mr. Ryk is appointed Adjutant of the Corps, and the non-Commissioned Officers will be nominated by the Commandant.

Further Orders for the arrangement of this Corps will be issued hereafter.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) C. ASSEY, Assist. Sec. to Govt.  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Samarang, July 22, 1812.  
A true copy C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## PUBLICATIE.

ZYNE Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, het tot bewaring van de publieke rust en veiligheid, als ook ter bescherming van de Stad van Sourabaya, in cas van nood dienstig geoordeeld hebbende, dat er ten dien plaatse een Corps Burgers worde opgericht, even en op dezelfde voet als te Batavia en Samarang is ingevoerd, heeft besloten, dat alle Europeesche ingezetenen en hunne afstammeligen, tusschen den ouderdom van 17 tot 50 jaar, welke binnen in de Stad Sourabaya nu dies omtrek hun verblijf houden, verplicht zullen zyn hiinnen 10 dagen (van den 1e Augustus aanstaande afgetekend) op het Kantoor van de Magistraat hunne namen te laten optekenen, ten einde daarvan een Corps worde geformeerd zoodanig als hier na vermeld.

Wydere in aanmerking genomen hebbende, dat de dienst verrichtingen van de Leden en Officieren van de Raad van Justitie en den Magistraat, juist ten uiterste noodzakelyk zyn, ter bewaring van de rust en goede orde in die oogenblikken in welke de dadelyke dienst van de Burgers worde gelykgevoerd, zo worden dezelve van dezen Burger dienst uitgezonderd.

De ondervolgende Heeren zyn benoemd tot Officieren van dit Burger Corps, en moeten dien ten gevolge ook als zoodanig worden opbedieert; namentlyk.

De Heer Bouborg ..... tot Commandant  
Janssen en ..... tot Captain.  
von Winkelman.  
Bohl .....  
van Zeil ..... tot Luit.  
T. R. Meyer en .....  
P. A. Lisnet. ....  
W. H. Morgen en ..... 2e.  
J. de Lanoy. ....

Verders is de Heer Ryk tot Adjutant aangesteld, terwyl de promotie der onder Officieren aan de keuse van den Commandant word overgelaten. — Zullende overigens alle verdere orders welke noodig zyn ter behoortlyke inrigting van dit Corps, nader worden bekend gemaakt.

(Onderstond:) Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.  
Samarang den 22 Juli 1812.  
(get.) L. W. MEYER,  
Gouv. Sec. Holl. Dep.

## PUBLICATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor deeming it expedient to abolish the establishment of Pilotage hitherto provisionally continued at Sourabaya, he is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st of August next, the Pilots at that Port will cease to receive salaries from Government; but they will still continue, and are placed under the superintendence of the Master-attendant, whose duty it will be to receive the Pilotage from the Commander of each vessel, and to pay the full amount thereof to the Pilots respectively as they are employed.

The undermentioned rates of Pilotage are established for all vessels entering and proceeding from the Port of Sourabaya.

For a Vessel whose draught of water is	Sp. Dols.
8 feet, } 12	
10 feet, } 15	
12 feet, } 20	
14 feet, } 25	
16 feet, } 30	
18 feet, } 35	
20 feet, } 40	
21 feet, } 45	
22 feet, } 50	
23 feet, } 60	
24 feet, } 80	

The Pilots will be stationed at the following Ports.

One Master Pilot at Sourabaya.  
One ditto ..... Grissie,  
Three Mates at .... Sedayo,  
Two ditto ..... Passeroang.

Each Pilot will be furnished with a document from the Master-attendant, specifying that he has been regularly admitted as such, and the Commanders of Vessels are requested to deliver to the Pilot employed a certificate, stating the duty which he has performed, in order to his receiving from the Master-attendant the sum which has been paid for the same.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) C. ASSEY, Assist. Sec. to Govt.  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Samarang, July 22, 1812.  
A true copy C. G. BLAGRAVE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

## PUBLICATIE.

ZYNE Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, het dienstig geoordeeld hebbende, afgeschaffen het provisioneel, tot hier toe te Sourabaya gecontinueerd Lootsgeld, heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat met en na den 1ste Augustus aanstaande, cesseren zal het door de Lootsen van die haven genoten salaris van het Gouvernement dat zy niet te min als zoodanig blijven gecontinueerd, en gesteld worden onder het oppertoezicht van den Havenmeester, welke verplicht zal zyn het lootsgeld van de Bevelhebbers der Schepen te ontfangen, en om het volle bedrag daar van, uittekeren aan de respectieve Lootsen, zoodanig als dezelve zyn geemployeerd.

Voorts om het Lootsgeld voor alle vaartuigen die de Haven van Sourabaya in en uitzeilen op de navolgende wyze te bepalen als.

Voor een vaartuig dat	Sp: Mat: 8 voet diep } gaat. } 12
10	15
12	20
14	25
16	30
18	35
20	40
21	45
22	50
23	60
24	80

Dat verders in de volgende havens Lootsen zullen worden geplaatst; als.  
Te Sourabaya, een Loots.  
Te Grisse,  
Te Sidayo, drie Lootsmans maats.  
Te Passarouang twee dito dito; welke elk door den Havenmeester zullen worden voorzien met een Document van wettige admisie, wordende de Bevelhebbers der vaartuigen verzogt, aan elke dienst gedaan hebbende Loots, een getuigschrift zyner volbrachte diensten aftegeven, ten einde door dezelve daar op, by den Havenmeester kan worden

ontfaagen, dat bedragen, dat voor Lootsgeld van zoodanig vaartuig is betaald geworden.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.  
(get.) L. W. MEYER,  
Gouv. Sec. Holl. Dep.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for the payment of the Tax on Slaves, ordered by Proclamation of the 15th May, to be limited to the first of August, will be extended to the last day of that Month.

And further notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. GROENEVELD, formerly Fiscal at Ternate, to be Collector of the above Tax in the city and Environs of Batavia.

## ADVERTENTIE.

WOORDT by dezen aan de gemeente kennelyk gemaakt dat de Heer S. GROENEVELD, aangesteld is tot Collecteur van het Hoofdgeld der Slaven; voorts dat het gefixeerde tydvak tot den ontfangst daar van, welke ingevolge Proclamatie van den 15de Mey h. a. bepaald en gexpireerd zoude zyn, met ultimo dezer, van wegens het Gouvernement geprolongert is, tot ultimo Augustus aanstaande.

(Onderstond:) Batavia den 30 July 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Vice President in Rade.

L. W. MEYER, Gouv. Sec. Holl. Dep.

## VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutie werden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag den 4 Augustus 1812.

VOOR de woning van P. Ten Holten, staande binnen de Nieuwpoort straat, van huismeubelen, goud en zilverwerken, fraaye horlogies, eenige historie en andere boeken en wesmeer.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag den 5 en 6 Augustus 1812.

VOOR 't Negotiehuys van G. Mannuk, staande op de Grote Roeca-malaccak, van differente soorten van Cormandelse, Bengaalse en andere lywaten, nevens verscheide goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 7 Augustus 1812.

VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen F. C. Reymer, staande op de voorrey buiten de Rotterdamme-poort, van huismeubelen, juweelen, goud en zilverwerken, slaven, wagens, en wesmeer.

## ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geen de welke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen HENDRIK THOMAS MORQUIN, gelieve zich voor ultimo deezes te adresseeren by desselvs Testamentaire Executeurs A. STYN PARVÉ of J. VAN REENEN. Batavia den 1ste Augustus 1812.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NEATE CHAPMAN and THOMAS RUTTER, beg to inform the Public that they have established themselves as General Agents at Samarang on the Island of Java, under the Firm of

CHAPMAN & RUTTER,

for the purpose of disposing of such Consignments as may be made to them and transacting such Agency business as they may be favored with.

Batavia, 17th July, 1812.

## FIRST

# Java Lottery,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

## ROAD

BETWEEN

BATAVIA AND SAMARANG.

## SCHEME

FOUR Thousand Tickets at 25 Spanish Dollars each, 100,000.

## PRIZES

1 Prize of	25,000 Sp. dls.
1 Ditto	16,000
1 Ditto	8,000
9 Do. at 2,000 Sp. dls. each	18,000
22 Ditto 500	11,000
70 Ditto 100	7,000
200 Ditto 25	5,000

Applied to the expences of the Lottery and the purpose above-mentioned... 10,000

100,000

The Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 1st September next, in the presence of a Commissioner—and it will continue twice a week until the whole Tickets are drawn. The Holder of the Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to the Prize of 8,000 Spanish Dollars.

The Tickets are to be paid for in Silver Money, and the Prizes will be paid in the same at the expiration of one Month after the drawing of the Lottery.

Such Tickets as remain unsold a week before the drawing commences will be raised in price.

Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and a proportion will be transmitted to the Chief Civil Authorities at Samarang and Sourabaya, to whom applications are to be made in the Eastern Districts.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for the management of the Lottery, Messrs. Charles Assey and J. G. Bauer, by one of whom the Tickets will be signed.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,  
Commissioner.

SAMARANG, }  
July 13, 1812. }

## EERSTE

# Javasche Lotery.

TOT EEN FONDS VOOR DE VERBETERING DER WEG TUSSEN BATAVIA EN SAMARANG.

## ONTWERP.

Vier Duizend loten a 25 Spaansche Dalers ieder..... 100000.

Pryzen	Sp: Dal:
1 Prys van	25000.
1 dito	16000.
1 dito	8000.
9 dito	2000. sp. dal. ied. 18000.
22 dito	500. — 11000.
70 dito	100. — 7000.
200 dito	25. — 5000.

voor de uitgaven van de lotery en de verbetering der wegz. 10000.

voorz. weg, 10 pr cent } 100000.

De trekking der Lotery zal beginnen den 1ste September aanstaande op het Stad-huis te Batavia, en geschiedt door Weeskinderen

ten bywezen van een Commissaris, twee keeren in de week, tot alle de loten zullen zyn getrokken.

De houder van het 50ste lot, dat op den laatsten trekdag zal getrokken worden, zal de prijs van 8000 Sp. Dals ontvangen.

De loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld, en de prijzen in de zelfde specie uitbetaald een maand na de trekking der Lotery.

De loten welke een week voor den eersten trekdag nog onverkocht mogten blyven, zullen in prijs verhoogd worden.

Een ieder zal loten kunnen bekomen op aanvraag aan de Commissarissen, en er zullen evenredige hoeveelheden aan de eerste civile ambtenaren te Samarang en Sourabaya gezonden worden, aan wien men zich in de Oosterste districten tot dat einde zal kunnen adresseren.

De Heeren C. Assey en J. G. Bauer, zyn benoemd tot Commissarissen voor de directie der Lotery, en zal ieder lot door een derzelven zyn geteekend.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY, Commissaris.

SAMARANG, }  
den 13 Juli 1812. }

## ADVERTENTIE.

**A**LZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia aan den Griffier van Hooggenelien Raad PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDDE CAPPELHOFF, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledene alhier, en als zodanig Administrerende de Nalatenschap van wylen *Jacobus van den Bogant*, heeft verieend citatie by Edicte ad valvas Curia, op en d' jegens alle onbekenden, die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorsz. Nalatenschap vermeen en te hebben.

Zoo is 't dat ik *Willem Antony van den Heuvel*, waarnemend eerste gezwore exploitateur van welmelden Hoogen Raad by deze dagvare alle onbekende die enig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschap van voornoemde *Jacobus van den Bogant* vermeen en te hebben omme op woensdag den 5 Augustus 1812 de morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareren dan wel gemechtigden te zenden ten einde het eerste default te purgeren, vooris noch hunc actien te institueeren en te fundeeren sub poene van verstik en impositie van een eeuw'g silentium.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd Batavia den 24 July 1812.

Door my

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL. Expl.

## THE HURKARU Bengal Annual Directory. FOR A. D. 1813.

**C**ONTAINING an Almanac for the Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Establishment at the Presidency of Bengal, including all the other Lists and Regulations usually published, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND CO.

TO BE DELIVERED EARLY IN JANUARY,

Price to Subscribers, Se. Rs. 8.

Subscriptions will be received by the Printer of the Java Government Gazette.

## ADVERTENTIE.

**U**IT de hand te koop een slave jongen genaamd Saptoc, van Boegies zyn de koerier en horologiemaker, te bevragen by A. DAKANAWITZ.

## ADVERTENTIE.

**O**P de Groote Rivier in het Negotie Huis van J. B. ZIMER, is te bekomen jongst aangebragte Provision, met het Americaanse Schip *James*; als: booter, hamen, kaasen, roodewyn in bottels, brandewyn, genever, lequeren meel, gezoute speck en vleesch, xzer, touwerken, papieren en penne schagten vermezze &c. &c.

Batavia den 24ste July 1812.

## ADVERTENTIE.

**U**IT de hand te koop twee nieuw geboude Tjünas van 5 Coyangs, te bevragen by J. H. DE HOOCH, op Jacatra.

Batavia den 1de July 1812.

FOR SALE

A LARGE SIZED

JAVA SADDLE HORSE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

TO

H. E. HOYER.

Molenvliet, July 24, 1812.

## ADVERTENTIE.

**D**E Landdrost van Krawang, ingevolge daar toe bekomde kwalificatie van Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur over het Eiland Java, zig met ter woon van Krawang naar Indramayoe hebbende begeeven, verzoekt dat alle Officieele en Particuliere Brieven aan zyn adres over Cheribon naar Indramayoe worden verzonden.

## Current value of Probolingo Credit Paper.

In the week ending the 19th July.

AT SAMARANG.

From 40 to 45 Spanish dollars for 100 Rix dollars, Probolingo paper.

AT SOURABAYA.

50 Rix Dollars Silver for 100 Rix Dollars Paper.

## Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1812.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Samarang, July 21, 1812.

1.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorised to advance on account to Lieutenant and Fireworker Delafosse, of the Bengal Artillery, the amount of his abstracts for pay and allowances from month to month, till the receipt of his certificate for the last pay and allowances issued to him in Bengal, commencing with the pay and allowances for June 1812.

2.—In consequence of the reported inefficient state of the present Barracks at Sourabaya, the Commander of the Forces is requested to issue the necessary orders for assembling a Committee to survey and report on a proper site for the erection of temporary Barracks, for the accommodation of the European Troops at that Station.

A plan and estimate of the expense of the construction on the site recommended by the Committee, to be furnished by the Senior Engineer Officer at that Station.

3.—Lieut. Hendy, of the Bengal Volunteers, is authorized to draw the same allowances as an Adjutant to a Battalion of Sepoys, agreeably to the Bengal Regulations, during the period of his doing duty with Prince Prang Wedono's Legion.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

T. O. TRAVERS,

Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Samarang, July 23, 1812.

1.—Captain Colebrooke is appointed to survey the Solo River agreeably to such instructions as he may receive from the Commander of the Forces, and to draw the allowances authorized by the Bengal Regulations for Officers employed on the survey of rivers, viz.—Sonaut Rupees 858 per mensem, which is to include all charges on account of boats, stationary, instruments, and every description of people requisite.

Captain Colebrooke will transmit to the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a monthly report of the progress he has made in the survey including regular transcripts of his journal and field book.

The Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department is directed to notify to the Deputy Military Pay-master General the arrival of all such reports at his Office, until which information the Deputy Military Pay-master General is not authorized to pass his bills.

2.—The Honorable the Lieut. Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Adams of H. M. 78th Regt to succeed Colonel Gibbs in the command at Sourabaya.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having been pleased to direct that in the event of the removal of Colonel Adams from the command at Samarang and from Solo, Samarang should not afterwards be considered as a principal division, but as falling within the district of Sourabaya which may be styled the Eastern Division.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that this arrangement take effect from the 1st of the ensuing month.

The Eastern Division of the island will therefore comprise all the forces east of the river Losavir and the western division will extend to all the troops west of the same boundary.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having been further pleased to direct that an Officer of the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, or at least a Field Officer, should command at Samarang, subordinate to the Officer Commanding the Eastern division, and to the Officer so Commanding at Samarang a staff allowance of

Sicca Rupees 750 per mensem should be assigned. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Watson of H. M. 14th Regt. to the command at Samarang with the said allowances accordingly.

The above appointments to take effect from the first of the ensuing month and to be subject to the approbation and confirmation of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

3.—The following rates of Pay and allowances are fixed for the Javanese corps, to have effect from the 1st of August 1812, from which period their Rations are to be discontinued, viz.

First Native Lieutenant, Sonaut	33
Rupees per mensem	
Second Native Lieutenant	18
1 Sergeant	10
1 Corporal	9
1 Drummer	6
1 Private	6

## STAFF.

Captain Commandant to draw the superior Batta of Major.

1 Adjutant	132
1 Quarter-master, the same as a Quarter-master with a Battalion of Bengal Volunteers	132
1 Assistant Surgeon—the same medical allowance as drawn for a Sepoy Battalion.	
1 Sergeant Major	20
1 Drill Sergeant	14
1 Native Doctor	15
1 Native Adjutant	28
1 Drum Major	5
1 File Major	5
2 Writers each	15
4 Watermen or Puckalies	12
1 Sicklegar or Armourer	5
1 Chuckler	5
1 Tindal	8
5 Lascars	5

An arrangement will be made by Government for clothing the Javanese Corps for this year and stoppages agreeably to the following rate are to be made in the Pay Office according to the mode laid down in the Bengal Regulations, commencing from the 1st August 1812.

1st Native Lieutenant per mensem	3
2d ditto ditto	3
1 Sergeant	1
1 Corporal	1
1 Drummer	1
1 Private	1
1 Tindal	8
1 Lascar	4

Batta or Rations will in no instance be allowed, except in such cases as Government may deem proper, in consideration of their being employed on foreign service off the Island, when they will authorize the issue of Rations, or Batta in money, in such proportions, as the nature of the service on which they are employed may require.

Five British Subaltern Officers to be attached to this Corps, who will draw the Batta of Captains, and five Colonial Officers, who will draw the pay, gratuity, tent allowance and half Batta of Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Officers are attached to the Javanese Corps and directed to join the Head-Quarters with as little delay as possible.

Lieut. Macartney, }  
Lieut. Anstice, } 4th Batt. Beng. Vol.  
Lieut. Wallace, }

The appointment of Mr. Sierbert and Mr. DeBree as Colonial Lieutenants, by Colonel Gibbs, is confirmed, the former from the 14th January, the latter from the 1st of February 1812.

The appointment of Minto Wirgoro on the 1st of January 1812, to be Native Adjutant is confirmed.

The Commanding Officer is authorized to make a deduction of 8 annas per man, per mensem, for which sum he will furnish the men with every requisite article of half mounfing.

The Commanding Officer is authorized to draw the following Establishment similar to that allowed to a Provincial Battalion in Bengal, viz.

Allowance for iron, steel and charcoal, ten rupees per month for each Company.

Ditto for Stationary and writer, forty rupees per mensem.

Ditto in lieu of charges for Petty Stores, ten rupees.

Ditto for Keeping the Arms in repair.

Ditto for Targets, annually twenty rupees.

The Military Deputy Pay-master General is authorized to pay the abstracts for the Javanese Corps up to the 1st of August, at the following rates (Rations having been already issued) together with an allowance of one Spanish Dollar Bounty money, per man, to each recruit enlisted since the 8th March 1812.

1 Sergeant, per mensem, Sp. Dolls.	3 22 2
1 Corporal	2 47 2
1 Drummer	2 8 2
1 Private	2 8 2

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

T. O. TRAVERS,

Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the troops the accompanying letter that has been forwarded by the order of the Supreme Government, and which bears such honorable testimony to the unwearied exertion and meritorious services of Capt. Ralph's detachment during the progress of operations that have already received the approbation and applause of this government.

The discomfiture and defeat of this predatory force has terminated in the apprehension of the insurgent chief *Bagoos Rangeen*, and in the total dispersion of his numerous followers.

In recurring to the gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Ralph and his detachment, the Commander of the Forces cannot but lament the loss which the service has sustained in the death of that invaluable officer, whose zealous exertion in the discharge of every public duty had frequently been noticed with the praise and approbation it so justly merited.

R. BUTLER,  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Samarang, 25th July, 1812. }

To JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.  
Acting Secretary to the Government at Batavia.

Sir,  
I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of January last, with its inclosure, addressed to Mr. Chief Secretary Edmonstone, detailing the gallant proceedings of a Detachment under the Command of Captain Ralph, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, employed against the predatory Chieftain Bagoos Rangeen, which terminated in the complete discomfiture and dispersion of the insurgent's Troops, and to express the request of His Lordship in Council that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council will convey to Captains Ralph and Jones, Lieutenant Hunter and the other Officers and Troops, European and Native, composing that Detachment, the high sense which he entertains of the zeal, perseverance and bravery evinced by them on that harassing service, to which alone is ascribable the successful result of their operations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. humble servant,  
(Signed) C. H. GARDENER,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, }  
April 18, 1812. }

A true copy

T. O. TRAVERS,  
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

A true copy

J. HANSON,  
Mil. Sec.

A true copy  
R. BUTLER,  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

On Sunday the 26th ultimo, arrived the schooner *Nimrod*, from New York the 22d April, after a speedy passage of 95 days. The only recent intelligence reported by the Commander is that an embargo for the period of three months had taken place in all the ports of the United States, to commence sometime in April.

We have been favoured with a perusal of some numbers of the Mercantile Advertiser, up to the 27th March imported by this vessel—by which it appears that the British Government persisted in their determination to continue the Orders in Council till unequivocal proof should be adduced that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and effectively revoked.

We are sorry to state that letters from Heligoland of the 14th of January, confirm the accounts formerly given of the loss of the Prince George of 98 guns, on her return from the Baltic, with the melancholy addition, that the Defence 74, and some smaller vessels shared the same fate, and that only 17 lives were saved out of all their crews.

War between Russia and France is stated to be more probable than ever, and Bonaparte is said to have concerted measures with Austria for intercepting the Russian army which had hitherto been employed against the Turks.

A severe shock of an Earthquake had been felt on Saturday the 19th of January, in the vicinity of Oxford. It was so violent as to cause much alarm to the inhabitants, but no instances of actual damage are recorded.

By the Bulletin of His Majesty's Physicians, January 25th, it appears that the disorder of our most gracious sovereign had sometime previous to that been incased, but had then become stationary.

Every exertion was making in all the naval arsenals and dock-yards to fit out all the ships of war as expeditiously as possible.



Lord W. Bentinck had arrived at Palermo and had an interview with his Sicilian Majesty, the result of which was the arrest and trial of several French spies and emissaries.

On the 24th January, Mr. Brougham gave notice in the house of Commons that after the removal of the restrictions from the Prince Regent he should move that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness praying that he will be pleased to rescind the Orders in Council and the system of licensing.

A dangerous insurrection had taken place among the negroes in Cuba, and several whites had been murdered on their estates; but by the exertions of the inhabitants and the summary punishment of the ring-leaders, tranquillity had been restored. Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by the United British and Portuguese army on the 10th of January, but with the loss of 1100 killed and wounded, chiefly by the explosion of a mine, blown up after they were in possession.

Mr. Foster had been directed to demand the reason of the Military preparations making in the United States; which had been spoken of with much indignation by the Members on both sides in the British Parliament.

An insurrection against the Spanish Government had occurred at Zataquara, in the province of Mexico, and the insurgents appear to have been animated with the most desperate fury, even women and children having taken up arms. But notwithstanding they had taken post in a very strong situation they were completely routed by the Government troops, under the command of General Don Felix Maria Collejor; who declares his intention of completely destroying the city of St. Juan Zataquara.

Op Zondag den 26ste dezer is alhier ter Rhee de aangekomen de schoener Nimrod, welk vaartuig den 22ste April j. l. van New-York is gezeild, en dus deszelfs reize herwaards in 95 dagen heeft volbragt. De eenige laate tyding door den Kapitein medegedeelt, is dat men in de Vereenigde Staten besloten had een algemeen embargo voor drie maanden te leggen, hetwelk eenen aanvang moest nemen in de maand April.

Men heeft ons eenige nummers van *the Mercantile Advertiser* tot den 27 Maart door dit vaartuig aangebragt, ter lecture aangeboden; en het blykt uit dezelve, dat het Britsche Gouvernement steeds volhardde in het besluit, om de in Raade gegeven bevelen niet te herroepen, dan na dat men de onduidelijkste blyken zonde ontfangen hebben, dat de Decreten van Berlyn en Milaan wettig en met der daad waren ingetrokken.

Brieven van Heligoland van den 14de January hevestigen de droevige tyding van het verongelukken van Z. M. schip Prince George van 98 stukken op deszelfs te rug reize van de Baltische Zee, en maken het teffens meer dan waarschijnlijk dat ook de Defence van 74 stukken, en eenige kleinder vaartuigen in dit rampzalig lot gedeelt hebben. Van alle de equipages zyn niet meer dan 17 Menschen gered.

Den Oorlog tusschen Rusland en Frankryk scheen waarschynlyker dan ooit te wezen, en men verhaald dat Bonaparte met de Oostenryksche Keizer de middelen beraamd had, om de armee die in Turkyen geageerd heeft, den terugtogt naar Rusland aftefniden.

In de nabehied van Oxford had men op Zaterdag den 19 January een vry sterke aardbeëving gevoelt; de schok verspreidde een algemeen onttelstenis onder de Inwoonders, maar het blykt echter niet dat er eenige schaafe is geschied.

Uit het Bulletin van Z. M. Doktooren van den 25 January, bleek het dat eenige tyd te voren de ziekte van onzen beminden Souverein verergerd was, maar na dat tyd-stip niet aanmerkelyk van gedaante was veranderd.

Op alle Werven en Arsenalen der Marine, werd met allen yver gewerkt om alle Oorlogschepen binnen den kort mogelyken tyd in gereedheid te brengen.

Lord W. Bentinck was te Palermo gearriveerd, en had een zamenkomst met den Koning van Sicilien gehad, als een gevolg van welke verscheide Fransche zendelingen en spionnen gearrifeerd en verhoord waren.

Den 24 January gaf de Heer Brougham en het lagerhuis zyn voornemen te keunen, om zodra de Prins Regent niet meer aan de tegenwoordige naauwe bepalingen zoude onderhevig wezen, aan Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid verbiedig voortstellen om de bevelen in Raade, en het verleenen van licentien intotrekken.

Eenen geraarlyken opstand had onder de zwarten op Cuba plaats gehad, en verscheidene blanken waren op hünne Plantagien vermoord; de vereenigde pogingen van de Inwoners en het dadelijk straffen van eenige der voornaamste belhamels, hadden echter de rust weldra hersteld.

Ciudad Rodrigo was door de vereenigde Britsche en Portugeesche armeeën op den 10 January genomen, met een verlies aan onze zyde van 1100 dooden en gekwetsten, voornaamlyk veroorzaakt door het springen van een myn na dat de onzen reeds in bezit van de plaats waren.

Men had de Heer Forster gelast om de redenen te vragen van de Militaire preparatie die in de vereenigde staaten gemaakt wier-

den, en de Leeden aan beide zyden in het Parlement, hadden met veel verontwaardiging over dit onderwerp gesproken.

Enige onlusten hadden onlangs plaats gehad te Zataquara in de Provincie van Mexico, maar schoon de insurgenten met een zulke woede bezielde waren, dat zelfs Vrouwen en Kinderen de wapenen opvatten, en niet tegenstaande zy een zeer sterke positie hadden gekozen, zyn zy echter ten eenemaal verstrooid door s' Konings Troepen, aangevoerd door den Generaal Don Felix, Maria Colleja die zyn voornemen verklaard heeft om de Stad St. Juan Zataquara geheel te verwoeste.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Commander of the Forces, has since the extraction of the ball from his arm by a counter-opening, experienced so rapid an amendment that he is able to travel, and is expected to arrive in two or three days at Chaipanas, where it is said he intends to remain some time, for the more perfect re-establishment of his health.

Het is ons een Byzonder genoegen aan onze lezers te kunnen mede deelen dat de gezondheid van de Generale Gillespie, na het uitsnyden der kogel uit zynen arm zulke aanmerkelyke vorderingen gemaakt heeft, dat hy zich reeds in staat bevindt te reizen en wy hem binnen twee of drie dagen op Tjippanas mogen te gemoet zien, waar het zyn voornemen schynt te zyn om nog eenige tyd tot het volledig herstel van zyn gezondheid te verblyven.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,  
The personal bravery of a Bengal Sepoy was never more manifest than in the late assault upon the Sultan's Kraatten at Djocjakarta. The intrepidity with which Meerwan Sing, of the Light Infantry Battalion, exposed himself to the fire of some hundred Musketoons, has already been rewarded by the distinguished approbation of our gallant Commander. A relation however of the circumstances attending his exposure, may not be unacceptable to your readers in general, and therefore through the channel of your interesting paper I communicate the particulars to the public.

Towards the close of the action, a Horse Artillery Gun, with a small party of Dragoons was most fiercely attacked by a considerable body of the Sultan's Troops, who had posted themselves behind the walls of a mosque, and there fought with the desperation of mad-men, who expected no quarter. The wall that protected them from our Cavalry was found to be so strongly built, that the fire from Captain Rindyard's gun could make little or no impression. Their confidence and audacity was every moment encreasing, and it became necessary to silence a fire, which had already done some execution. There was a party of seven Sepoys along with this gun, and the Commander of the Forces was himself present to add confidence and resolution to the party by his personal coolness and intrepidity. It became therefore the fortunate lot of Meerwan Sing to take post "bolt upright" upon the corner of the wall, which was the only situation that his fire could bear upon the enemy. — In this spot he was instantly saluted with showers of balls, and his comrades handed him up loaded muskets from below. The post was found to be so exceedingly warm, that a smart and honorable contest ensued between himself and his comrades, as to the honor of being conspicuously knocked on the head, but the Commander of the Forces decided the right of possession, by five emphatic words to his Secretary, "*Han-son, mark that brave fellow.*" This public expression of honorable applause nailed Meerwan Sing to the wall. He seemed absolutely beside himself with gallantry and pride, and he dealt his bullets with such considerable effect, that the greatest number of the Sultan's Troops thought it advisable to retire. At about this juncture, the Commander of the Forces was severely wounded by one of the enemy who had appeared through a small opening in the wall, and after giving his fire, had instantly retired. Bhoop Narain Sing the Havildar promoted of the same Regt. went cautiously to the place from whence he had made his appearance, and when my gentleman exhibited his pate the second time, he put his musket to his head and blew his brains to the devil. This action was performed with the same remarkable indifference to personal danger. The aperture in the wall was crowded with spears, and every one who beheld the boldness of the action was satisfied his life would have been forfeited for his temerity. The Havildar however has escaped with uncommon good luck, and he is now again ready to be further promoted if an opportunity is given him of being further distinguished. I have the honor of being personally acquainted in a slight degree with the Commander of the Forces, and I have heard him since declare that he never saw any thing surpass the coolness and intrepidity of these Sepoys, I have even heard him attribute the safety of the whole party to their wonderful good conduct, and I imagine Mr. Editor, that the approbation of a soldier is the highest reward that a soldier can receive.

I am Sir,  
Your Subscriber,  
VIATOR.  
Djocjakarta, 2  
July 18, 1812.

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR,  
Every enquiry that tends to the increase of human knowledge is justly admitted to be of service to the commonwealth at large. — "Wisdom" cannot be said to be "crying out in the streets and no one regardeth it," for such is the earnestness with which it is sought after in these accomplished days that men will be wise in spite of themselves. *Discovery* is now the characteristic part of an Englishman, for there is nothing so insignificant, but is sure of a "*Patent*" — it is only necessary to suggest something new or strange, and the inventor's fortune is made and his fame established. Impressed with such encouraging notions, I was tempted to lay before your ingenious readers the following original discovery. — I cannot flatter myself with either fame or fortune — for alas! India is by no means an encourager of the fine-arts or a patron of the learned, however justly celebrated she is for her bounty and munificence to the poor and unfortunate.

I purpose, Mr. Editor, in this short Essay, to enter into a brief enquiry into the origin, rise, and final establishment, of that fashionable and prevalent complaint, known by the name of "*Nervous*." — Our mental and bodily infirmities have been duly investigated, but our ideal ones have, I think, not been sufficiently enquired into — at least they merit far greater attention than has yet been bestowed upon them. — *Nervous disorders*, will, I believe, be admitted by the learned reader to be of modern invention, for we do not read of the Ancients being at all acquainted with them: — we may venture still further to assert, that our own rude forefathers, *their wives and children*, were equally ignorant of this now very celebrated and calamitous evil, (if it may be so termed.) — We must therefore descend to our own times to ascertain its origin, and I think if we look to the commencement of the 17th century, that all the information on this point may be gained.

It was about this period, refinement and luxury made such rapid encroachments on simplicity and health, and so firmly established their empire, that the latter have scarcely since been heard of, and to this hour we may safely date the invention of nervous diseases.

But making a closer investigation into their actual origin, and to whom we are so much obliged for their invention, my eye involuntarily turned to *China* and its ingenious people — from thence it strongly impresses me, they were first imported into our happy Island and over all Europe and Asia — as to Africa and America I cannot be so positive — but that they lay hid amidst chests of Congo, Hoba, &c. I have not the smallest doubt; for not less than twelve millions of pounds were annually consumed. It was now the *nerves* came into repute; and a long catalogue of new complaints made the Ladies more interesting, the Gentlemen less manly and robust, and the Doctors wealthy beyond the most sanguine expectations. — Weakness, tremors, palsies, hysterics, fainting-fits, and a multitude of exclamatory Oh's! and Ah's! now burst forth, interesting and depicting the fashionable and higher circles of polished society alone. *Salts* were resorted to as an antidote by the one, and *Spirits* as a restorative by the other. The complaints became so very notorious, that all affected them at least, for rude-ruddy health was considered vulgar in the extreme — and nothing denoted the lady of *haut-ton* more, than being constantly in a state of languid debility and always ailing or complaining at least.

I have heard now, Mr. Editor, a most charming creature deplore the good-health she possessed, by imagining that it prognosticated a *plethora* — and thus by anticipation, she has become nervously affected and consumptive. — The number of her suitors are evidently encreased, and she is now happy in resigning her *senses* for the benefit of her *nerves*.

I might carry my enquiries to a greater length, but I believe I have sufficiently established, that *nervous diseases* are not indigenous in England, and that their origin is of a foreign invention, and of modern date. — That their rise may be satisfactorily ascertained by their being so generally felt and acknowledged; and as to their final establishment, we have only to witness the additional support they have received in *Punchoons*, *Hogsheads* and *Pipes*, and we can no more doubt of the certainty, "that these complaints are so well established, that nothing but *moderation*, *ridicule* or *death* can remove them."

I am your obdt. servt.  
AN OBSERVER.  
July 14, 1812. S—g.

MARRIAGE.  
On Sunday the 19th ultimo, Lieut. Tulloch, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jacobina Couperus.

DEATHS.  
Lately at Salatiga, Captain Campbell, H. M.'s 59th Regiment.

On Tuesday the 28th ultimo, Lieutenant T. Clode, Aide-du-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

On Sunday the 19th ultimo, much regretted, Captain Charles C. D'Starck, late commander of the Honorable Company's brig *Fox*, on the Amboyna station.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

JULY 31, 1812.  
Ship Samdanny,—ditto James Drummond,—Brig Mary Ann,—Ship Pekin,—Brig Nancy,—Schooner Tiger,—American ship America,—Ship Hermes,—American ship James,—Ship Java,—Spanish ship Peace and Religion,—Ship Fleetwood,—ditto Hope,—ditto Good Hope,—American schooner Nimrod.

Extracts from the American Papers.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.  
A mail from Malta arrived this morning. It has brought the following account of a most gallant action by a detachment of the 62d Regiment and the Royal Marines on the Neapolitan coast.

ORDER OF THE DAY.  
Head-quarters Messina, Nov. 10, 1811.

Lieutenant General Maitland feels the greatest satisfaction in notifying to the army the bravery and good conduct of a detachment of the 62d Regiment, consisting of 250 men, under the command of Major Darley. This detachment with 50 marines, commanded by Lieutenant Papon, landed from his Majesty's ships the *Imperieuse* and the *Thames*, in face of the enemy, who were about 1000 strong, commanded by General Pignatelli Cerebiara, attacked and carried the position of the enemy, and being themselves attacked, repulsed the enemy in charge, driving him from his ground, and maintaining their position two days: they also took a convoy of 9 gun-boats and 20 other barks laden with naval articles, which were in the bay of Palinurus: two batteries were also taken with a telegraphic tower.

HELIGOLAND, JAN. 14.  
"We are extremely concerned to learn from accounts brought by a flag of truce from Husum, the disastrous loss of the *St. George* of 98 guns and Defence of 74 guns, on the coast of Jutland, with three brigs and some merchantmen. The *St. George* is said to have gone to the bottom and every soul on board to have perished, and only seventeen of the other vessels to have been saved.

"By late accounts from other parts of the coast we have been informed that a war between Russia (in conjunction with Prussia) and France is more confidently looked for than ever, and that hostilities may be certainly expected to commence by the beginning of next month. The brave Prussian General Blucher is, it is said, to have a command in the Russian army.

"The batteries of Cuxhaven and other parts on the coast have been entirely dismounted of their guns, with a view, it is supposed, of preventing them falling into the hands of the English, should circumstances render it necessary to march off all the troops at these stations to the scene of the expected campaign.

"The hospitals in Hamburg are stated to be crowded with such of the French army, consisting of troops who have been marched thither from Spain, and who are dying from 20 to 30 every day, in consequence of diseases brought on by excessive exertions, fatigues and famine. The dead are put in sacks and buried in the sands on the shores of the Elbe during the night, to conceal their numbers from the inhabitants.

LONDON, JAN. 27.  
On Saturday the two Archbishops, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Aylesford and Earl Winchelsea, held a council at Windsor, and examined the King's Physicians. The report was, that the agitation of His Majesty's mind continued with very little abatement of violence until Wednesday last, when it subsided, and his Majesty has been much more composed ever since. The Bulletin which the Physicians signed is as follows:

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 25, 1812.  
"His Majesty is nearly in the same state "in which he was previous to the late increase of his disorder."

H. HALFORD, J. WILLIS,  
M. BAILLIE, R. WILLIS.  
W. HERBERT,

Mr. Wellesley Pole is arrived from Ireland.

Bernadotte's speech to the Swedish Monarch, on the occasion of the resumption of the royal duties by His Majesty, is a document of importance. He confesses that by adopting the continental system, and declaring war against G. Britain, the revenue from the customs had been extinguished; that the cruelties under the French flag had committed numerous aggressions, which the Emperor had engaged to redress — and in advertent to the Foreign relations of the country, omitting France, he remarks that Sweden was on the most amicable footing with the Courts of Berlin, Petersburg, Vienna and Constantinople.

JANUARY 28.  
Every ship of war in service is ordered to be got ready. Among these are.—The *Albion*, *Ramilles*, *Montague* and *Asia*, line of battle ships at Chatham. The *Impregnable* 98, *Superb* and *Excellent* 74, *Timon* and



Pomone 38, at Portsmouth. The Ocean 98, Spencer 74, Revolutionnaire 38 and Star and Electra sloops, at Plymouth. The Duncan 74, Seahorse 38, and Devastation bomb, at Woolwich. The Nemesis 28, Savage sloop, and Sentinel and Olympia cutters, at Sheerness.

JANUARY 29.

The immediate result of Lord W. Bentinck's return to Palermo, and an interview with the King, is said to have been that every difficulty was amicably arranged, and the arrest and trial of a number of French spies and emissaries ordered. It is of this circumstance the French papers avail themselves, which, in an article from Naples of the 8th, would have it believed, that the persons arrested are "the best friends of the Sicilian Government." The tone of that article sufficiently shows that the projects of the enemy against Sicily have been completely defeated.

NEW YORK, MARCH 26.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

A British Government Ketch has arrived at Annapolis, which left England on the 4th February. Her despatches were received at Washington on Friday evening. We are led to believe that they relate to the several affairs of the Chesapeake and the Little Belt. The orders in council remained in force when the Ketch sailed, and no expectation was entertained of their being relaxed. Lord Wellesley was to be appointed to India, and the vacancy in the Ministry was to be supplied by Mr. Canning. The expectation of a rupture between France and Russia was considerably strengthened. Powerful reinforcements continued to be sent to Portugal. No material change had taken place in the King's health.

Latest from Portugal.

By the ship Illinois, Captain Brown, which arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Lisbon, we learn that the British were transporting their heavy ordnance to Badajos, which place they were going to attack.

Extract of a Letter dated Lisbon, Jan. 27.

"Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by assault on the evening of the 10th instant. The conflict and its immediate consequences were of the most desperate and horrible description. It is said that the French blew up a mine, after the assailants were in possession, to which is attributed the great extent of the loss of the latter, consisting of 1100 British and Portuguese killed and wounded, amongst whom were three British Generals Mackinnon, Crawford and Vandeleur, the two former killed. Two thousand of the garrison were slaughtered. The native troops were furious in the work of retribution; but notwithstanding the barbarous proceedings of the French in this occasion, British humanity spared the remainder as prisoners, amounting to 1700 men. We have not yet received Lord Wellington's official details.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated March 23, 1812.

"Although there have been no official communications to the house, yet it is reported, and by many confidently believed, that the news by the arrival at Annapolis is very unpleasant. The following is said to be the amount of it.

"That the British Minister, Mr. Foster, is directed to inquire of our administration the reasons of our armament;

"That Mr. Whitbread and others in opposition, are, if possible, more indignant in consequence of our measures, than the majority in Parliament, and have expressed sentiments in favour of the above inquiry;

"That it is incumbent on their government now to take a stand against our disposition to wrest from them their maritime rights;

"That they advise immediate hostile measures against us; and

"That the British cabinet have directed all their vessels of war in ordinary to be commissioned and put in order for sea.

"It is also said that they have determined not to give up their orders in Council until proof is furnished of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees."

We learn from Washington, that since the receipt of the despatches by the Gleaner, Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe have had frequent conferences, which have given rise to a variety of rumours, perhaps all equally unfounded.

Madras Courier, April 10.

The Public have lately heard by accounts from Brazil, of the scheme of an American Adventurer, to form a Settlement on the Islands of Tristan d'Acunhas; and as this project may probably succeed, and render, at no distant period, the Island of d'Acunha a convenient place of call for provision and refreshment, to vessels navigating the Southern Ocean; the particulars of the scheme and of its progress ought to be generally promulgated. With this view we here publish a report on the subject, addressed to Lord Caledon, Governor of the Cape, by a Gentleman who had visited the infant Settlement.

To His Excellency DUPRE, EARL OF CALEDON, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

In compliance with your Lordship's desire, I submit a short account of the Islands of Tristan d'Acunhas, as well as a few remarks on what may be done towards the effectual settlement of the large Island.

In December last, when on the Coast of Brazil, having fallen in with an American ship, I understood there was a man on board by the name of Jonathan Lambert, a native of America, who had resolved to establish himself on the large Island of Tristan d'Acunha, for the purpose of cultivating the soil, and breeding poultry with other stock, expecting it would be an inducement for vessels passing in that track to touch for refreshment whenever it might be known.

On the 28th of January ultimo, when bound for this place, being in sight of these Islands, and a short distance off the north side of the principal one, I determined on dispatching the Charles' boat, with an officer and crew, for the purpose of taking some fresh water, when Mr. Lambert, with two other men, were found, and reported that they had been landed twenty days. Having been before apprized of Mr. Lambert's resolution of settling himself on this Island, I was desirous of rendering him every assistance my capacity would allow. Accordingly, after the necessary water for the Charles was procured, I landed in a deep cove on the north side, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the west of this inlet, there was a spot of ground that Lambert had cleared for a garden: full two acres were laid out in neat beds, with Radish and Cabbage plants growing in great luxuriance, and more than one inch above the surface; Indian Corn, Potatoes and the Pumpkin Vine, with the Water and Musk Melon, were also above the ground. In turning up the soil with a spade, a stratum of black mould appeared full two feet deep, over a layer of rich reddish clay. Not six yards from Lambert's cultivated spot, there is a large run of water, which has its source in the mount, running, or meandering towards the sea, then falling abruptly about fifty feet, on a shingly beach, presenting a most beautiful cascade, where it would be practicable, with assistance of a long hose, to lead the water to a boat or launch in five fathoms depth—any vessel might be watered (the weather being any ways moderate) in twelve hours; procuring, at the same time, a sufficient quantity of fire-wood.

The anchoring ground off the north side of the large Island, is situated, by my observations in Lat. 37° 7' South, and Lon. 11° 43' West, of Greenwich: the best depth for anchoring without the Kelp, is about twenty fathoms, black, sandy, oozy bottom; the cascade bearing by compass S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile.

The anchoring ground is in all respects far preferable to the road of Funchall, in the Island of Madeira, from the circumstance of its being a strait shore; whenever it might blow on the Coast, it would be practicable for any vessel to fetch clear of the land. The Cove within the Kelp is eligible for vessels to moor in, and it is open about four points of the compass, from N. N. E. to N. W. but no sea would ever make in this cove, as an entire chain of Kelp must prevent the water breaking in with violence; the depth of water is from ten to twelve fathoms, black sand and oozy bottom. The circuit of the large Island may be from fifteen to eighteen miles, rising in an immense cone, equal to the peak of Teneriffe, and might be seen in clear weather at a distance from twenty-five to thirty leagues. The land fit to be cultivated on the large Island, from a rough calculation, may not be less than from three to four thousand acres, and capable of producing Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Hemp, also the Grape Vine, with fruit of every kind the climate may be congenial to.

The spontaneous grass, herbage, and shrubs, without doubt, would be good grazing and browsing for black Cattle, Goats and Sheep.

Great quantities of fish are about the Islands of the Rock, Cod, Bass, and Mackerel kind, with many bray fish. Quantities of Kelp, a *gigantic fucus*, as termed by the Naturalist, by going through a certain process, might be made into *Barilla*; which would answer all the purposes, with the Sea Elephant oil, to manufacture into Soap.

Hitherto the Islands have been visited by vessels that were in search of Seal skins and oil, and have succeeded in procuring great quantities. There are yet many Seals and Sea Elephants, that come on shore in the months of June, July and August, from which last animal, oil is extracted. Procuring Seal skins and oil would be an employment at the season, when it would not answer to plough or sow, and these would be considerable articles of commerce.

As a substitute for empty casks to hold the oil as it might be procured, large tanks could be made at a trifling expence, to hold from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons each, there being enough of stone; and in all probability limestone would be discovered, which are the principal materials for making the tanks.

Mr. Lambert expressed to me his desire that I would communicate to your Lordship, that he set out with views which he trusted would be considered by the British Government and the Honorable East India Company, laudable and deserving their protection and assistance in a way that might promote his undertakings and endeavours to refresh what vessels might be passing in that track of sea, and whenever the sanction of the British Government should be known, the necessary assistance being given him, he would most solemnly declare himself allied to that Government, and by permission, display the British Flag on the Island, reserving however always to himself the Governorship, provided an equivalent could not be agreed upon.

Permit me to borrow on your Lordship's patience by detaining you a little longer, and soliciting, as an agent for Mr. Lambert in this enterprise, (so far as is compatible with reason, and as the undertaking may appear to merit) a small assistance to return to the Islands, as my present means will not be sufficient. A small vessel, from 50 to 100 tons, to carry from this Colony four or five industrious families, with such other persons as may voluntarily incline to embark: also a few black cattle, sheep, goats, &c. with such other small necessities as may conduce to the growth and production of the Island.

Submitting this Note to your Lordship's consideration, I have the honor of being, with the greatest deference.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient and most devoted humble Servant,

BENJAMIN F. SEAVER,

Late Master of the Colonial Brig Charles. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, February 28th, 1811.

CALCUTTA, MAY 11, 1812.

We stated in a late number of the India Gazette, that the Pindarrees were again concentrating in considerable force on the Nerbuddah, and that a foraging troop from Scindea's camp had lately been cut off, towards the North, by a body of the same people. We had not leisure on that occasion, to enter into the particulars of the late affair. The foraging party, it appears, consisted of 1200 horses. The Pindarrees are stated by the ukhbars, at the number of 8000 men. They had recently approached the neighbourhood of Gwalior, where Scindea has for many months past fixed his residence; and they appear to have watched their opportunity to surprize and attack the foragers, with great judgment and sagacity. They killed and wounded a number of their antagonists, and made the rest prisoners, carrying off the whole of their horses, elephants, camels, and other property to a considerable amount.

The above event had excited no small degree of consternation in Scindea's camp. A detachment was ordered out forthwith, in pursuit of the depredators; but we have yet no accounts of their being overtaken, or of any part of the booty being recovered. It was supposed, that Durgeon Sal, late Rajah of Behadurghur, whom we stated in a former number to have been lately stripped by Scindea of his dominions, was acting in conjunction with the Pindarrees, and was indeed

the prime mover and director of their efforts. And this supposition derived some probability from a circumstance stated in the ukhbars, of an interview having lately taken place between the chieftain in question and Ameer Khan. Constituted, however, as the Pindarree force is, with respect to their habits and necessities, it were vain to suppose, that the temporary confinement or absence of Kurreem Khan their Chief, would have any permanent effect in diverting them from their predatory pursuits, or that they will ever want the occasion, while they have the power and the inducement to do mischief. It is natural, moreover, to suppose, that whatever conduct Ameer Khan may find it politic to observe towards the person of their leader, he will continue to view their operations with complacency, so long as they contribute to harass and weaken his open or secret enemies, and to promote that confusion which is best calculated to insure the success of their mutual designs.

It is stated in accounts of the beginning of the last month, that the Pindarrees on the Nerbuddah were supposed to be meditating another incursion to the southward, in the direction of Nagpore.

The establishment of Scindea's authority in the Gwalior district to which the immediate efforts of that chieftain have for some time been directed, has proved a more difficult task than was at first apprehended. The country is very strong by nature, being interspersed with numerous hills, many of which are well fortified. And, should the Pindarrees acquire boldness from their late success it is conceived, that the purpose in question must for a time be abandoned.

Our usual weekly supply of Hindoostan intelligence not having reached us, when this paper went to the press, we are unable to add any information on the other customary topics of Native politics.

The rumours which for some days have been afloat, of another apprehended incursion of Pindarrees into the Company's Provinces, prove to be without foundation.

The 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, which had been halted at Dinapore, on its rout from Mirzapore to the Presidency, has since, we understand, resumed its march, and may be shortly expected to reach Barrackpore.

#### MURDER in RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

We are sorry to say that nothing positive is yet known respecting the perpetrators of this most barbarous and atrocious deed; but we trust their detection will speedily take place. In addition to the reward of 100*l.* before offered by the Prince Regent, the *Gazette* of Saturday night contains a Proclamation, offering 500*l.* to be paid on the conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Marr and family, and the offer of a free pardon to any persons discovering the same with the usual proviso.—There are besides offered 50*l.* by the Overseers of St. George's in the East, 20*l.* by the Thames Police; and the Hon. Mr. Thomas Bowes has offered a further sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* which makes a total of 722*l.* 10*s.*

Saturday morning two of the Police Officers of Shadwell, Hewitt and Holbrook, were dispatched after a suspicious man detained by Lord Middleton.

Depositions were made before the Magistrates at Shadwell Police Office, by a Mr. Harris and another Gentleman, who, in going to Penn-street Meeting on Sunday morning, observed a Guernsey frock, a shirt, and a handkerchief very bloody, lying in the middle of Ratcliffe-highway, near St. George's watch-house. The Magistrates conceiving the same may lead to a discovery, have offered a reward to any person who can communicate particulars respecting the above articles. A man was also said to have been brought from Portsmouth, against whom some suspicious circumstances were alleged; but he did not undergo an examination last night, though the Magistrates of Shadwell Police Office continued sitting to a late hour, in expectation of the apprehension of several suspicious persons, against whom informations had been laid, and warrants had been issued.

On Friday night, an Officer belonging to Bow-street apprehended a man at a public house in Drury-lane, who answered the description of the person with one eye, dressed

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drucker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van lateening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn.—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydigen, Verhandeligen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoortlyken tyd ontvagen, worden verzogt daar van den Drucker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1812.

(Continued from this day's Gazette.)

sed in a smock frock, and suspected of the murder. He was examined on Saturday, but proved that he was at home and in bed at the time, & was consequently discharged. The man who likewise underwent an examination at the Mansion House on Friday, has been liberated in consequence of proving an alibi.

Saturday morning information was received at Bow-street Office, that a man wearing a smock frock, with blood on it, was seen with some soldiers in Windmill-street, and, in consequence, an Officer was sent to bring him to the Office. The Officer found the man with some soldiers belonging to the marines, who said, he had enlisted with them, and had taken seven shillings in part of the bounty, which they considered a fraud, as he must know he was not fit for them, as he had got a bad leg. He was taken to the above Office, when, after undergoing an examination, as to giving an account of himself, he accounted for the blood being on his smock-frock, by saying he had carried a sheep's head and pluck on it. He was discharged.

Various reports were current, that other persons were in custody; but they were all without foundation. One report was founded upon a transaction which occurred on Saturday morning in Wapping of rather a curious nature. A man of a very suspicious appearance applied to a blacksmith residing in Brook-street, to saw off a handcuff, which was attached to his right hand. The man, however, was in so great a trepidation and alarm, that he would not wait till the operator had performed his job, but with the utmost fury dragged his hands from its shackle, and lacerated his flesh in a shocking manner and then ran away.

Several Noblemen and distinguished Gentlemen have daily inspected the premises of the deceased.

## THE MURDER IN RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

SHADWELL OFFICE.—J. Taylor, the invalid boatswain, was again brought up, on the charge of uttering language declaring his knowledge of the murderers in Ratcliffe Highway. The prisoner imputed his weakness, in uttering such language, to a fractured skull; but that was not the case;—one of the sleeves of his coat being bloody, and the confused account he likewise gave of himself, did not satisfy the Magistrates, and he was ordered for a further examination.

Another person was examined, on supposition of the fatal maul being bought or stolen from his house.

Goff, of Union-Hall, on Tuesday obtained a sight of this maul; he examined the premises and adjoining neighbourhood, when he fixed his attention on a similar instrument, exposed to sale near the premises of Mr. Marr. The dealer in marine stores denied his having sold such an instrument, or that he had one of the description. Goff knew the maul had not been used much before the fatal massacre, it bearing the appearance of rust, although stained with the blood of the victims. This species of equivocation did not satisfy the Officer, who took up a meal in his possession nearly resembling the one described.

Goff informed the Magistrates of the circumstance; the man was questioned, and further enquiries will be instituted to satisfy the doubts originating from the instrument of such recent calamity having evidently been recently purchased. It will be highly satisfactory to the Magistrates, and the public if any person has sold or lost a pin-maul previous to the horrible catastrophe, immediately to give information.

SHADWELL OFFICE.—Yesterday, (Dec. 17.)

Thomas Knight, a man in the employ of Messrs Sims and Co. who had been detained in suspicion of being concerned in the late murder at Ratcliffe, underwent another long and minute examination. A description of the prisoner's person and the circumstances of the deposition given before the Magistrates, were inserted in a previous paper.

The woman at whose house the Prisoner lodged, contradicted the greater part of her former evidence, viz. in respect to his frock being wet, &c. Other witnesses proved that the Prisoner came home at a quarter past twelve; and the landlord of the King's Arms public-house stated, that he was at his house at eleven.

The Magistrate then interrogated the Prisoner to the manner he devoted his time between the hour of eleven until a quarter past twelve. He answered, that he went to another public-house and drank a glass of gin; afterwards he went to a pawn broker's opposite Shadwell Church, and took out some pledges, which were found exactly correct, and the Magistrate was satisfied that the chasm in the time was satisfactorily accounted for, and saw no reason against his immediate discharge.

The Prisoner related his journey to Ports-mouth, the object of his going, the particulars

of his detention at Godalming, and asserted his innocence in the completest manner.

Mr. Sims, his master, assured the Magistrate he would again take him in his employ, advanced him money to bring his wife to London, and lend him some for immediate purposes.

The Magistrates here produced to the Court and to the witnesses, the dreadful instrument, called a pin-maul, with a description given how the unfortunate family received their death blow. It was completely stained with blood.

Another man was brought to the Office by Glaum and Goff, the Officers of Union Hall, on a charge of uttering most improper language, in a public-house on Sunday last. He stated that he knew that seven or eight men were employed to commit the murder by a near relative of the deceased. He was secured and examined before G. Hicks, Esq. of Union Hall Office, and afterwards sent by the worthy Magistrate to this Office, to give an account of himself.

The Prisoner stated himself to be an invalid boatswain; that he was employed as captain to a party of workmen in unloading timber on the Surrey canal; that he had a fractured skull, & when he got drunk, he did not know what he said; declared he knew nothing of the murder, and was sorry he had used such shocking words.

The Prisoner underwent a close investigation by the learned Magistrate. The account he gave of himself was no ways satisfactory, and the Magistrate ordered him to be remanded till inquiry should be instituted into his stay.

Two Portuguese are in custody, on suspicion, and will be examined this day at Lambeth street Office.

## PUBLIC OFFICE, QUEEN-SQUARE.

Yesterday, (Dec. 19.) Simmons, who was charged at this office some days since, with being concerned (on his own confession) in the murder of Mr. Marr and family, was brought up for farther examination. To ascertaining the character of the Prisoner, several witnesses were examined.

Samuel Cox stated, that the father and mother of the prisoner were very respectable people, and that the prisoner himself was a working engraver. About a twelve-month since he came to lodge at witness' house; and for a time he behaved very well, and followed his business very industriously; but soon afterwards he evinced a strong disposition to drink, frequently coming home inebriated. At length he gave him notice to quit his lodgings, in consequence of his staying out two whole nights, without giving notice of such intention. He believed the prisoner to be a very bad character, & when drunk, capable of saying or doing any thing whatever. He had some doubts whether he was capable of committing murder, but he certainly thought him a man of very little principle. The prisoner had enlisted in the London militia, and his unhappy father had gone to a great expense to procure a substitute for him. On that occasion, he told the witness, that his father had acted very foolishly in paying the money, "for that he, the prisoner, would have got off for nothing by shaming madness." The prisoner was very much in the habit of sky-larking and that in such freaks he did many improper things. Witness did not know that he was deranged in his mind, or was apt to dream of ghosts. He was very industrious when sober; but when drunk, there was no depending upon him.

Harry Collier, of No. 16. Peartree street, Goswell-street, stated, that the last witness lived in the same street, a few doors from him. The prisoner had lodged with him for some time after he left the last witness, but he was obliged to get rid of him in consequence of his drunken habits. He spoke also of his general bad character, and also thought him capable of doing any thing, however bad.

George Pearson, of No. 12, Villier-street, Shoreditch, stated, that the prisoner lodged in his house, up to the time he was taken into custody on the present charge. The prisoner, when he first took possession of the apartments, behaved for about a fortnight very regularly and soberly; but he was afterwards very much given to stay out late at night. He never saw him drunk himself; but has heard him fall on the floor, in the room over his head. For the last fortnight he had the key of the house, to let himself in when he came home late. With respect to Saturday se'night, he was persuaded the prisoner remained at home from seven o'clock until Sunday morning, and never went out of the house. His conviction arose from the prisoner's bringing home some fresh work at 7 o'clock, and going up stairs; where he heard him at work till eleven, at least. The next morning the prisoner came down stairs in his slippers, and paid him a half-penny, which he had borrowed the preceding evening. The following day he saw the prisoner's employer; and he told him that the prisoner must have worked the greatest part of the night to get the work done, because he brought it home on Sunday morning, and received his money. Witness thought it was impossible for prisoner to go out of the house without being

heard, because the head of his bed was just close to the door; and he was sure that either he or his wife must have heard it, had it been opened.

The serjeant who first complained against the prisoner, the officer who took him into custody, and the goaler of Tothill-fields prison, all severally deposed, that the prisoner declared, three times, respectively, at the public house at Westminster, at his lodgings, and in the prison, that he was along with the murderers of Mr. Marr and family; but that he did not touch the child, and endeavoured to persuade his companions not to kill it, but that they were inexorable.

The last two allegations the prisoner positively denied; and with respect to the first, he said that he was so drunk, that he did not know what he said; and that whenever he got any liquor, it affected him so much that he went almost mad.

The Magistrates said, that if what Mr. Pearson stated, with respect to the prisoner being at home all the night of Saturday se'night were positively true, there could be no doubt of his innocence; but they would remand him until more satisfactory evidence could be produced on that head; and he was remanded accordingly.

SHADWELL OFFICE.—Saturday, (Dec. 14)

Fonsick, the Portuguese criminal, who was examined last Tuesday at this office, on a charge of murder, was brought up for further examination.

Three witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner, from whose testimony it will appear, that the Prosecutor Ashbourn was under a mistake.

Charles Collier, the first witness, stated, that he was a boatman at Gravesend. About 18 years since, he was a lad plying with a ferry at Gravesend; he remembered being called to take some passengers from on board a Gravesend boat, to put them on board of another. In the first he saw a scuffle between a serjeant and a boy, the former seeming to wish the latter to go along with him. Fonsick the prisoner, who was then on board witness's boat, interfered with the serjeant, who immediately drew his sword, & Fonsick snatched it out of his hand, broke it across his knee, and threw it overboard. This was about twelve at night. Witness never heard that the serjeant was ever killed, or had received any injury whatever. If he had, he must have heard of it.

Charles Bowtell, who had been 18 years ago an apprentice on board a Gravesend boat. On the night in question, a serjeant of marines attempted to drag him, and Fonsick came and rescued him, and broke the serjeant's sword. Witness saw the serjeant next morning in the High-street, at Gravesend. Another witness spoke to the same effect; and none of them ever heard that the serjeant was murdered.

It appeared from further testimony that there was something like malice in the conduct of Ashbourn, who had frequently told Fonsick that he had the means of hanging him.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrates thought it their duty to admit Mr. Fonsick to bail, to be forthcoming when called upon, which was complied with accordingly.

WHITE-CHAPEL.—Yesterday (Dec. 18.) two Portuguese were examined on suspicion of having been seen lurking about the premises of Mr. Marr late on Saturday se'night. The brother of Mr. Marr, the servant girl, and watchman were ordered to attend to recognise their persons. After a long examination the Magistrates detained these foreigners for further examination.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 10, 1811.

Of the ground of the position of Torres Vedras, the following is a brief character, which we extract from a very able and useful military work, called the Royal Military Chronicle, No. 10. The writer of the article from which we copy, describes it as follows:—

"Our present subject is the position of Torres Vedras, its military strength, and the character and distribution of the works. The event indeed, is the simplest and most satisfactory proof of its excellence: but it is a matter of justice to Lord Wellington to show that this event was not the mere result of chance, but what he had foreseen, anticipated, and prepared. The best strength of Torres Vedras was the skill with which the ground was taken up and fortified. Torres Vedras was in the same place, when General Junot, in 1808, was in Lisbon, with 18,000 men, and Lord Wellington, on his way to Vimiera, was in Mondego bay with only 20,000.—Why, therefore, did not Junot equally avail himself of this impregnable position? For a very simple reason,—because Junot, although having it immediately under his eyes, being within the reach of his daily ride from Lisbon, did not understand its advantages, nor foresee its possible capacity. The truth is, that it is with military positions as the philosophers say it is with happiness, and the Stoic precept, *in te quod petis*, may be justly applied to every able General. It

is more in the commander than in the ground. Torres Vedras, perhaps, would have been less insurmountable, had Lord Wellington been in the front, and Massena within the lines.

"There are chiefly two considerations with respect to the character of this position—in the first place the nature of the ground; and secondly, the distribution of the works for its defence.

"Portugal, taking it lengthways from north to south, as may be seen on reference to the maps, is crossed, from the sea on the west to the Spanish frontier on the east, by four principal rivers, the Douro, the Mondego, the Tagus, and the Guadiana. Of the rivers which rise in the mountains on the eastern frontier, and descending thence intersect the province of Beira, the principal is the Mondego. This river rises near Guarda, and thence flows by a northwesterly course into the sea past Coimbra. The valley of this river, both on the north and south banks, rises very rapidly from its level into ridges of mountains, between which, therefore, as a kind of broad ravine, the river flows. This mountainous ridge on the north bank continues parallel to the course of the Mondego to nearly within the neighbourhood of Coimbra, but there turns with a semicircular convex bend, and thence proceeds down the province of Estremadura towards Lisbon and thus parallel to the Tagus on the east, and to the sea on the left.

"This chain, throughout the greater part of its line, preserves the shape of a ridge, or what in Kent and Surrey is vulgarly called a backbone; but in the vicinity of Torres Vedras, flattens or spreads out into a broader tongue of rough and mountainous surface, and in which the heights so nearly adjoin, that all the roads to Lisbon are merely passes and clefts of the hills.—Amongst this ground is the position of Torres Vedras.

"It is unnecessary to enter into any detail with respect to the natural strength of such ground. The chain of heights extend from the sea to the Tagus, and thus constitute the base of a triangle, of which Lisbon is the vertex, and the lines of the sea and the Tagus the two legs. The base therefore, very securely covers all the area in the rear.

"The natural strength of this position, however, would have availed but little, had not the talent and science of the Engineer, under the directing eye of the General, improved and enforced what nature had supplied. The united abilities of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and Captain Chaptain thus rendered impregnable what otherwise would have been only difficult. By a chain of works, mutually supporting each other, covering every possible pass and defile, and flanking each other, they succeeded in raising an entrenchment, which will be remembered after the mere events of the day shall have passed away, and be worthily celebrated by the future historian of the war. It has been a frequent remark of military men, that the art of defence has not kept pace with that of attack; the system of attack, according to them, being so certain and so reducible to uniform principles, that the relative strength of the assailant and defending force being given, a certain calculation may be made how long the place can hold out. The siege of Gibraltar, and the lines of Torres Vedras, are perhaps the only two instances on modern record of impregnable positions and sufficient defence."

LONDON, August 9.

Sir S. Auchmuty has been appointed Provisional Governor at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

AUGUST 3.

Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg of an interesting nature; and said to be deserving the most unreserved credit. The matter of first moment, both as evincing the bearing of the Emperor's present Councils, and likewise in its operation upon his future measures, is the removal of Count Romanzoff from the department of Foreign Affairs; an event which though it has not already taken place, is yet spoken of in quarters where the best information exists, as absolutely resolved on. Lauriston still struggles for the Count's continuance in that office; and as a probable method of effecting his purpose, asserts openly that the Porte will accept of no terms for peace in which the surrender of Moldavia and Wallachia is not stipulated to her. Russia has, in consequence, lowered her pretensions to the retaining only a part of the former of those provinces; and we have strong reasons for believing that the Emperor has sent orders to the Commander of the Russian forces there, and that without consulting his present Foreign Minister, who is notoriously in Bonaparte's interest, to make peace with the Porte as speedily as possible. Still, however, it is proper to mention, that Romanzoff, who embraces in his own person a plurality of offices, is considered as likely to retain that of President of the Council.

Of the capacity of Russia to withdraw herself from her present state of suffering and humiliation under France, we are willing to indulge the most favourable opinion, from the accounts which we have heard of the army which she still retains in a position most likely to meet Bonaparte, if he attacks her. She is said to have three lines of troops, extending from Riga, on the right, to the river Dwina, on the left, comprising upwards of three hundred thousand men;—a formidable force, indeed, if we could place implicit confidence in their returns, as they appear upon paper.

Provisions, ammunition, and other warlike stores are said to have been got together in great abundance in this quarter; and certainly, the preparations for hostilities were never more active.

Still, however, there are many impediments in the way of its commencement, at least on the part of the Emperor Alexander. Of these, the most formidable is the destruction occasioned by the Turkish war; without a termination of which, a new tone, undertaken against a much more powerful enemy, must be attended with peculiar hazard. Nor has Russia, in truth, any wish to renew the contest with Bonaparte, if she could maintain her independence without it; but if he is to dictate to her the nature of her intercourse with all other foreign nations, or rather to prohibit her having any intercourse whatsoever with them, what is she but a province dependent on his empire?

The intentions of the Emperor Alexander are certainly to act upon the defensive only; and as the free commerce of his dominions is one of the first objects for which he is contending, he naturally feels kindly disposed towards the only State with whom he can enter into any commercial relations; but is positively understood to want no money from England. As little aid is he likely to derive, or does he, indeed, expect from Prussia, the Sovereign of which kingdom, if it may yet be called by that name, is understood to be surrounded by persons entirely in the interest of his future enemy, Russia therefore, seeks to stand by her own strength; expecting, certainly, to profit much, as she no doubt will, by the war in the Peninsula; but calling for no foreign supplies of either men or money, to enable her to support the conflict in her own dominions, if there she be at last obliged to support it. Her plan, as is the necessary consequence of these views of her situation, is to be a defensive one merely; she will avoid a general engagement, and endeavour to impede and waste the enemy by those means which the inhabitants of an invaded country have usually employed, and which, if resolutely carried into execution, have usually been successful in obliging the invader to retire.—This is the sum of the intelligence which has been received, and which, we must again repeat, is entitled to much more credit than any of the reports which have recently reached England from the Baltic.

There are reasons for believing that a good understanding subsists between our Government and the Emperor Alexander, as we have already stated. Supplies of lead, and other articles of military stores, to a great amount, have lately been sent to Russia, and it appears that this has been done with the knowledge of, and at the instance of Ministers.

A very general opinion prevails, that trade between this country and Russia will soon be openly carried on. A Russian ship from Archangel has arrived in Leith-roads, with a cargo of Russian produce; and the facilities of commerce have been greatly increased in the Russian ports of the Baltic.

### [From Bell's Weekly Messenger.] DESTRUCTION OF THE MAMALUKES.

The following narrative is said to be extracted from the papers of a gentleman who was travelling in Egypt, in the capacity of Travelling Fellow of the University of Cambridge, at the time the massacre took place:—

Egypt has ever been considered by the Mamelukes as their patrimony: and so deeply was this idea impressed upon their minds by long possession and undisturbed enjoyment, that they complained of the infringement of their rights, when, upon the evacuation of the English army, the Porte was reinstated in its original authority. But had it even been consistent with justice to restore to the Mamelukes their usurped dominion such conduct would scarcely have been reconcilable to sound policy; since their numbers had been so much reduced by the superiority of the French arms as to incapacitate them from defending the country against the attacks of a foreign invader, or even from suppressing the languid efforts which the native Egyptians might make against the tyranny of their masters.

Yet the Beys, though sensible of their weakness, still sighed for the pleasures of unlimited dominion of which they had been so lately deprived; their obedience to the Turkish Viceroy, except when enforced by arms, was merely nominal, and the operations of his government were perpetually embarrassed and resisted by Mameluke intrigue or rebellion. They were

carrying on open war in Upper Egypt against Mohammed Ali the present Viceroy and Pacha, and were even then on the eve of extermination, when the news arrived of the landing of the British army under Gen. Fraser. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Pacha immediately concluded a peace with the Mamelukes as his less dangerous enemies, and led his troops against the British, with what success is too well known. In one of the articles of that treaty, it was stipulated that the whole corps should come and reside at Cairo; with this condition great part of them complied; and, under the command of Sciam Bey fixed their residence at Gizen, near the capital, but on an opposite bank of the Nile; their remainder, under the command of Ibrahim Bey, continued in Upper Egypt. The Beys, convinced of the utility of contending against a man who was their equal in fraud, and their superior in force, relinquished, for the present their attempt to overthrow the Pacha's authority; waiting until one of those sudden convulsions to which Oriental despotism is subject, should remove or enfeeble the object of their apprehensions, and open a way to the recovery of their former influence.

About this period, the Porte entertained considerable alarm on account of the rapid progress of the Wechabi.—Mecca and Medina were in the possession of these seceders from the Catholic faith of Islamism; and the heads of the Law at Constantinople had asserted, that misfortunes must attend all undertakings, so long as the cradle of their faith remained in the hands of the heretics. Jussuf, Pacha of Damascus, had not been able to resist the numbers and enthusiasm of this new sect; and Suliman, Pacha, of Acre, had in consequence been commissioned to send the head of Jussuf to Constantinople; and assume the command of the Pacha of Damascus. The unfortunate Jussuf fled to Cairo where he was hospitably received by Mahomed Ali, and protected from the attempts of his rival; and the Porte finding Suliman no better able than Jussuf to support its authority against its infidel impugnors, at last ordered the Pacha of Egypt to undertake the recovery of the holy cities, and promised to invest him with the government of Damascus and Acre.

The Pacha of Acre was already highly exasperated against the Viceroy of Egypt on account of the asylum granted to his unfortunate predecessor; and this order and promise of the Porte at once increased his desire for revenge, and presented an opportunity of gratifying it. He listened with eagerness to the proposal made to him by the Mamelukes of joining his forces with theirs, and of falling upon Mohammed Ali and the small remains of his army which would be left in Egypt after the departure of the expedition against Mecca, under the command of his son.—The plan was matured and the period of its execution seemed fast approaching; as the Pacha of Egypt had assembled a number of boats nearly sufficient to convey his troops down the Red Sea to Gedda, and his army was collected and encamped near Cairo, in readiness to march down to the coast. But the jealousy and vigilance of the Viceroy were as great as the treachery of his enemies. A person in the confidence of Sciam Bey had been bribed to betray his master, and regularly transmitted to the Pacha copies of the correspondence carried on by the Beys in Cairo with those in Upper Egypt and Suliman of Acre. The Porte was duly informed of the designs of the conspirators, and when its definite orders were received, the Viceroy immediately prepared to carry them into execution.

Mohammed Ali, on his return from Suez to Cairo, announced the approaching completion of his preparations against Mecca; and that therefore on the 1st of March he should celebrate a grand festival on the occasion of solemnly investing his son Tassuer Pacha with the pelisse of command, previous the departure of the expedition. The Mamelukes at Cairo were requested to honour the ceremony with their presence, and accepted the invitation. The procession was to pass through the private streets of Cairo up to the citadel, where the investiture was to take place. The Turkish infantry led the way and were followed by the Mamelukes on horseback, under the command of Sciam Bey, who was supported by two sons of the Viceroy Ibrahim Bey, and Tassuer Pacha; the Dalmati or Turkish cavalry followed, and closed the procession. The foot had already entered the interior of the citadel and the Mamelukes were passing between the inner and outer wall of the fortress,

along a narrow way inclosed on both sides by high walls and ruined buildings when the gates at each extremity of the passage were closed. The Pacha had revealed his intention to no one until this moment, when he ordered his infantry to line the walls which surrounded the Mamelukes, and to commence a heavy fire upon them; even his sons were still mixed with them, and for a time exposed to the same. The Mamelukes, cooped up in a narrow space, where their equestrian skill, and their dexterity in the use of the sabre, were unavailing, impeded by their own numbers, encumbered by their dresses of ceremony, and surrounded on all sides by an enemy superior in force and protected by his situation, made but a feeble resistance, and were soon compelled to surrender. The wicket of the inner gate was then opened and the Turkish soldiers dragged out their victims one by one into the court of the citadel, where they were first stripped, and then beheaded. They met their fate, it is said, with the most undaunted courage; regretted only that the cowardice of their adversaries had deprived them of an opportunity of displaying that bravery and skill, which the Turks had so often and so fatally experienced; and menaced their executioners with the vengeance of their brethren in Upper Egypt. Sciam Bey was brought alive into the presence of the Pacha, who reproached him with his treachery to himself, and with the assassination of his adopted father, Effi Bey, and then ordered him to be led away to execution.

Some of the Mamelukes, whilst the attention of the Turks were engaged by the slaughter of their companions, succeeded in climbing over the walls which inclosed them; most of these, however, unable to escape out of the precincts of the citadel, were taken and beheaded in the course of that or the following day; three of them contrived to secret themselves for nearly a week amongst the dilapidated buildings of the fortress, and when almost expiring with hunger were discovered, and shared the fate of their comrades. Several who had concealed themselves until the first fury of their murders was over, were suffered to live for some time in the dungeons of the castle; and the pacha, when his safety required no further bloodshed, was disposed to spare their lives; but the Chiaja Bey, Viceroy Lieutenant, hearing of this intended clemency, and doubting the policy of it, immediately caused his prisoners to be privately executed before the intelligence of their pardon, could be officially announced to him. Of eight hundred Mamelukes who were inclosed within the walls of the citadel, it is not certainly known that any escaped except a few boys, who owed their safety to their extreme youth and personal attractions. During the carnage, the Delhatt, against whom the gates of the citadel had been closed after the entry of the Mamelukes, by way of equivalent for their absence from the slaughter began to plunder the houses of the Beys. Their women, their money, their jewels, horses, and arms, fell all into the hands of the spoilers.—This pillage, indeed, was contrary to the orders of the Pacha, who had no intention that so valuable a booty should be lost to himself; but he could not leave unfinished the work of death in the citadel; and it was not until the houses of the Mamelukes were already stripped of every thing valuable that he sallied out at the head of his guard, and by the instant execution of the most active delinquents, put a stop to farther depredation and delivered the inhabitants of Cairo from the apprehensions of a general sack and massacre.

The day after this butchery, the heads of the Beys and principal Caches, to the number of twenty-four, were forwarded to Constantinople. An order was given at the same time for the slaughter of all the remaining Mamelukes in Egypt. In the course of the month, seven or eight hundred were destroyed in the towns and villages; and the heads of such as had been taken in the neighborhood of the capital, were brought on camels to Cairo, and daily exposed before the gates of the citadel. A large body of troops marched immediately against the Beys in Upper Egypt, who were encamped near the cataracts, at the head of eight or nine hundred Mameluke sabres, with a considerable body of Negroes and Arabs, under the command of Ibrahim Bey. This chieftain is, with the exception of Osman Bey Hassan, the only leader of note who survives, and is well known as such to every English and French commander who has served in Egypt. But both he and Osmyn are incapacitated by age from acting with energy proportioned to their difficulties, and

from supporting the fatigues incident to their erratic mode of warfare. Indeed, a report has lately reached England, that the Pacha's troops had surprised Mamelukes of Upper Egypt, and succeeded in destroying the last remains of this singular people, which had subsisted with such varied fortune from the days of Saladin to the present period.

The Beys who perished on the first of March last, were:—Sciam Bey, Effi Achmet Bey, Murad Bey, Hussein Bey, the elder, Hussein Bey, the younger, of the house of Effi; Salomon Bey, Roschwan Bey, Ibrahim Bey, Achmet Bey, of the house of Albuab; Jussuf Bey Abudjah; Marzue Bey, son of Ibrahim the Great; Ali Bey of Fajum, Achmet Bey Cherengi; with five or six other Beys of less note.

Enim Bey Effi, and Achmet Bey Effi, (two who accompanied Effi Bey to England,) were reported to have escaped. It was said, that, on seeing the inner gates of the citadel closed, they immediately suspected treachery, and being in the rear of the Mameluke procession, had time to turn round, escaped before the outer gate was closed upon them. It is not probable, however, that they were thus fortunate, as the officers of the pacha asserted that their heads were amongst the number of those sent to Constantinople. The principal Beys who remained in March last in command in Upper Egypt were, Ibrahim Bey the Great, Osman Bey, Hassan, Selim Bey Maumfauch, Ali Bay Ajub.



Batavia, July 31, 1812.

For the convenience and accommodation of the public, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has directed Treasury Notes to be issued for even sums of not less than One Hundred Spanish Dollars, bearing Interest at six per cent per annum, payable according to priority of number and date, within six months from the date of their respective issue or sooner at the option of Government, of which due notice will be given in the Java Gazette.

FORM.  
NO. BATAVIA, 1st August, 1812.

Treasury Note for Spanish Dollars —  
The Lieutenant Governor in Council do hereby promise to pay at the General Treasury, Batavia, within six months from the date hereof, or at such other period as may be notified in the Java Gazette, unto the sum of Spanish Dollars \_\_\_\_\_, together with Interest from the date hereof, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Treasury Notes according to be above mentioned form, shall be issued on application to the Accountant, under the signature of the Vice President and Members of Council, and of the Secretary to Government, and shall be registered in the Accountant's Office for the purpose of being discharged according to priority of number and date.

Treasury Notes will be received at the General Treasury in payment, on account of purchases from the Honorable Company's Stores, Revenues, and for Duties at the Batavia Custom House.

WM. ROBINSON,  
Acting Assistant to the Treasurer and Civil Pay-master.  
GENERAL TREASURY,  
July 31, 1812.

Arrivals since our last.

JULY 21.—Ship Hope, Collins, Samarang 21st July.—Cargo, Sugar and Tobacco.—Passengers, Mrs. Lynch and family Captain Keams, Lieut. Dudgey, Lieut. Stewart and Mrs. Cassa.  
Do. 26.—American schooner Nimrod van Allen, New-York 22d April.—Cargo, Sundries.  
Do. 27.—Ship Good Hope, Napier Samarang 25th July.—Cargo, Rice Government.—Passengers, Detachments H. M. 59th and 89th Regiments.

Departures since our last.

JULY 21.—Ship Thainstone, Scott, Samarang.  
Do. 30.—Ship Cheribon, Hutton, M. do. do.—H. M. sloop Procris, Cap Norton.  
Do. 31.—Brig Charlotte, Schmitter, Samarang.

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